Prince Gortchakoff's army in the Crimes. In May last it was commonly said that there were 60,000 troops there. For some time this camp has not been much spoken of, but the place has again been brought into notice by a statement in which undue prominence has been given, and which could only have been penned in the remote interior of Central Germany, viz. that the Russian government had resolved to make Nikolaieff replace Sebastopol. About two months ago, when the operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff were exciting expectations of further naval exploits in the East, the well-known importance of Nikolaieff—the craile of the Elack Sea navy—pointed it out at once as a desirable object of attack. The chief question to be considered was, whether its arsenals and dockyards were not effectually secured from naval aggression by the shallowness of the river in which they are situated, and which has so little depth of water that the Russian slips built at Nikolaieff can only reach the sea by the said of floating machines. This fact must be entirely overlooked when it is said that Nikolaieff is to become "a second Sebastopol," a phrase which can mean nothing unless that port is to afford shelter to a Russian fleet, and serve as the bacis of naval operations in time of war. The suggested removal of the establishment at Nikolaieff to some point nearer to or within the Lisaan of the Unioper, since it would bring them nearer to the enemy, would be a measure in opposition to the principles by which the naval authorities of Russia have governed their conduct throughout the war.

[From the Illustrated London News.]

MORE WORK IN THE BLACK SEA.

principles by which the naval authorities of Russia have governed their conduct throughout the war.

[From the Blustrated London News.]

MORE WORK IN THE BLACK SEA.

It will be seen from the letter of our active and intelligent correspondent in the Crimes, who was the first to ermounicate to the British public a detailed account of the glorious triumph of the 8th of September, that he considers the great question of preponderance in the Black Sea to have been finally and irrevocably decided by the capture of the Malakoff, the evacuation of Sebatopol, and the destruction of the Russian fiset. This opinion is a very general one, in Great Britain, in France, and throughout the Continent of Europe; yet it does not seem as if it were one in which the fangeror of Russis participated. Neither do the well informed diplomatists of Vienna consider the third point, which was the stumbling block of the conferences, to have been cleared from the way by the destruction of the fiset in the harbor of Sebastopol, or the work of the allies to be so near completion, as, in the first outburst of enthusiasm, it was preclaimed to be. And while we share to the fullest extent the confident opinion of the European public, that the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea is virtually destroyed by the splendid victory of the 8th instant, we are no less thoroughly convinced that not one but many blows have yet to be struck, before the great boa constrictor be "finally and irrevocably disposed of," and before the allies can say to themselves with a safe conscience that their work is done.

The first object to be accomplished, if Prince Gortschahoff, onto surrender, will be the destruction or capture of the northern forts of Sebastopol, and the defeat of the Russian army, now in strong position on the Mackenzie ridge and the heights of the Thernaya. Prince Gortschakoff will show himself to be a man of real and high military genina if, without surrendering, be can and suarce that surround him. In every attack which he has ventured to make or

THE REAL MOTEMENTS OF THE ALLES.

VIEWS OF THE EMPLISH PRESS.

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(From the Lunde Times, Prig. 22)

From the Control Annual Control Times and the View of the Control Annual Control Times and the View of the Control Annual Control Times and the View of the Control Annual Control Times and the View of the Contr

could see two of these posts in front of us and two behind, making a lengue (or four vests) as the diameter of the circle desceibed around us by this unchanging horizon. The slight car which we had found tolerably easy over the moist turflands of Wallachia, had become perfectly insupportable on this hard and parched ground. Nor was this the only infliction under which we saffored. If you should happen to be tormented with thirst (and how avoid it with at least 28 degrees (Reamer) of heat and clouds of dust?) the people in the villages have nothing to offer you but stinking water, grown putrid in the very barrel in which it is brought. Heaven knows from what distance. Nothing can be duller or more mournful in appearance than the few villages to be met with along the se roads. But of what advantage is it to these inhabitants to live in the midst of fertile lands when they are deprived of every necessary of He? Without shelter against the sun, with no other comfort than a tolerably solid house, though lost in the midst of this immense space, at the cost of how much toil and suffering must they procure the bread which they eat, the putrid water they drink, and the scanny fragments of stubble and mud which warm them in the winter? Alas! to such as these life is indeed hard! But Heaven, which has refused them so many benefits, has given them the courage to endure every evil.

About mid-day our route began to incline away from the sea, and we struck across the plain in a north-casterly direction, towards five o'clock we came upon the bank of a large canal, supplied by the united waters of the Boug and the Ingoul—these rivers joining on the opposite bank, a little above the spot where we stood. Exactly at the confluence of the two streams, of very unequal breadth, stands Nikolaieff, which was still two versts from the place where we intended to discensure.

A number of carts drawn by oxen were waiting their turn to be carriedjover; and we were three-quarters of an hour crossing the liman of the Boug, by means of a very

has just brought several cart loads of them. We halfed, at last, in the yard of an inn of respectable appearance, situated in one of the principal streets of Nicolaiet.

Its appearance was the only thing we could approve of in this inn. While awaiting our supper, which did not not appear likely to make it a appearance very rapidly, we strolled through the bandsome and spacious town we had just entered. At the first glance everything has an imposing and grand appearance. The streets, planned upon a gigantic scale, as in all Russian towns, are suitably furnished with houses, but the grandeur of their architecture promises more than it performs; palaces without, they are hovels within. The immense width of the streets (a silent stricture, though exaggerated, on the cities of the West) leaves the inhabitant too much exposed to the sun, the wind, the dust and the mud. As for the public squares, on which a battle might be fought, no one would think of crossing them, except during the fine season. Notwithstanding this pardonable exaggeration in the size of its streets, Nikolaieff, we repeat, presents a very majestic appearance, and is well worthy of its position as a naval arsenal. The town is not yet completely finished; in more than one quarter a few scattered houses rather indicate than carry out the plan of the streets. The population of this port amounts to about five thousand inhabitants, and consists, as may be supposed, chiefly of individus s connected with the naval service. The naval establishment, of which we were only enabled to judge from a very pretty promenade, on a height overlooking the mouth of the ligoul, appears very advantageously situated for its purposes. With the necessary outlay, several large ships might be built at the same time is its docus, which, waen launched, could now casily float out of this natural harbor, the entrance to which, formerly too shallow, has of late years been made deeper. Before this important improvement versels were brought into the limen of the Boug by means of those

which flows, together with the Boug, into the deep bay called the linean of the Dnieper. This bay, sheltered from the waves of the open sea, if not from the winds, is navigable by the large rafts which peacefully descend the course of the Dnieper.

In a word, the positism of Nikolaieff does honor to the keen glane of Potemkin, the institutor of so many great things in this empire, of which he understood all the capabilities. It was impossible, in truth, to find a more suitable spot for the establishment of a building yard, or one so favorably situated in connection with the docks of Sebastopol. These two ports, formed by the hand of nature, perfected by human skill, and bound together by community of interests, must have been embraced in the plains of the great Empress, who felt the importance of a powerful navy upon the Black Sea. We were informed that the hidden enemy of the shipping in the bay of Sebastopol, the devouring worm which eats into all timber beneath the surface of the waves, was not less destructive to vessels built and launched at Nikolaieff. We do not ascert this, however, as a fact, our informant not being a prefessional man; but it is right to observe that this unfavorable character given to the port of Nicolaieff would seem to be borne out by certain observations formerly published relative to this interesting locality.

Mannwhile we were well pleased to ske out the evening beneath the trees of the long walk to which chance had led our steps; the moon had risen calm and frilliant, and her magic light was spread over the great harbor, and illuminated several fine ships of war anchored close in shore, and almost at our very feet.

PERKEOP.

At the end of this monotonous route, of which, for

and necessaries of the wheelwright and harness maker, are found collected together in this entrepot of industry, and the inevitable demand for them must render them a certain source of profit. Passing this spot the road continues over the steppe, and the traveller begins to inquire where in the world can be that Taurida where pictures que beauties it is impossible to speak of, but an allusion to rustic Helvetia and to fair Italy will perforce creep into the laudatory phrase. The fact is, that the portion of the peninsula renowned for its beautiful scenery lies quite in a remote region, on either slepe of its rich and pictures que border of mountains. The northern slope, issing more genity than the other, is replete with beautiful spots, but the southern declivity, of a more abrupt character, presents within a space narrowly confined by the sea, all the beauties of the finest and most graceful scenery. Without adopting the somewhat zatirical view of the English traveller, who compares the Crimea to a cleak spread out, and its beautiful gardens in the south to a narrow border of lake, we will say, that though the portion of her splendors which nature has allotted to it be scanty, it is nevertheless complete. It is as though she had placed at the extermity of these interminable palans this enchanting chain of recks and verdure in order to show to those who fleck thither from afar, for once in their liver, for rearly two-thirds of the breadth of the Crimea, from north to south, we have the same extent of plain as before, only, if possible, more level still, traversed by endless caravans, dotted with a few villages, and inned over to a greater extent than in any previous instance, by numerous khourgans, arranged in an order evidently denoting seme system of correspondence. For instance, come rows may be observed, comprising from four to seven of these innumitation and caprictous arrangement of that corps of officers—have taken notice of all these khourgans, which must frequently have come into use in the course of t

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Brosdway Trading.—The same attractive bill which was given here last evening is to be repeated to night. It of mprises the tragedy of "Metamora." and the extravagenus of the "Wandering Minstrel," Mr. Forrest appearing as Metamora.

Nikto's Garres.—Bristow's popular opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated to night, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Stretton and Miss Louisa Pyne sustaining the principal roles.

Stretton and Miss Louisa Fyne sustaining the principal roles.

Bowert Theatre.—The beautiful play of "The Wife" will be the commencing feature this evening, and the drams styled the "Miller's Mald" will close all. The casts are good.

Burrow's Theatre.—The comic musical piece of "John of Paris" will be produced to night. The cast embraces the names of Miss Durand, Mr. Burton, Mr. Holman and Mr. Lyster. "Still Water Runs Deep" will also be played.

Wallack's Theatre.—The comedes of "A Lady in Difficulties" and a "Pretty Piece of Business," are to be played to night, together with the farce of the "Secret." Metrocoruras Theatre.—Mille Rachel is announced to appear as Adrienne Lacouvreur. "Morrisonouras Theatre.—The farce of "One Thousand Milliners," together with the usual negro performances, comprise the bill for to-night.

Buckley's Serenadure.—The opera of the "Bohemian Girl" has made quite a hit. It will be repeated this evening.

ing. As included the American control of the American Rocks.—To-night is positively the last but one of Mrs. Alex. Globs' entertainment, as she is to commence in Newark on Monday next.

Mr. COLLINS, the popular Irish comedian, announces a very attractive programme for this evening at Niblo's Saloon. Saloen.

FROF. McAllister continues at Mechanics' Hall. A good bill for to night.

ACADEMY HALL.—The Alleghanisms will sing again this evening, in connection with the exhibition of the "Battle of Hunker Hill."

Skern's Panciama of Sepastorol isstill on exhibition at Empire Hall

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1855.

GENTISMEN—Your letter asking my opinions as to the wrecently exacted in this State, and entitled "An act

MR. TILDEN'S OPINION.

New York, Oct. 3, 1855.

Gentiene Your letter asking my opinions as to the law recently enacted in this State, and entitled "An act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," has been received.

The question relates to the functions of the office for which I have been nominated, and may reasonably, and does, in fact, largely occupy the attention of the electors. Under the circumstances, I have no hesitation in stating to you opinions which have been expressed to so many persons and for so long a period as to protect me from the suspicion of shaping them to the present exigency, and which accord entirely with the rules for constraing our State and federative constitutions, the principles of political economy, and the cenvictions as to the proper sphere of government by which my political action has been hitherto invariably guided.

The design of the law to which you refer is to stop the use of all distilled spirits, wines, ales and beers, except for manufacturing, medicinal and sacramental purposes, by disabling all individuals from obtaining these articles, unless from certain quast public efficers invested with legal power to judge, in their own absolute discretion, as to the probable nature of the use intended by the purchaser. It is not strange that the authors of an act which aims at controlling the mastes and habits of three and a half millions of people, in a matter which each individual must regard as peculiarly if not exclusively, personal to binnels—which aims at making, by a legislative flat, an instantaneous revolution in the traditional customs of large classes, in a particular in respect to which all men are apt to be most remedius—should deem it necessary to invoke the aid of a novel and extraordinary legal machinery. Intent on such an object, they naturally saw what it required, rater than what the Constitution allows. They deviced and incorporated into this law a special criminal procedure, on which they obviously relied for the enforcement of its prohibitio

Secretable was now globular discretion for the control of the cont

with great respect, gentlemen, I remain, yours, &c.,

NAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Hen. John Taylor and Anders Ker., Esq.

MR. SUTHERILAND'S OPINION.

No. 289 Broadway, New York City, Monday, Oct. 8, 1856.

R. Fience, Eeq., Chairman, &c.:—

Sig.—On my return last Saturday night from the Court of Appeals at Albany, where I had been for some days, I found your letter, without date, requesting answers to the following interrogatories:—

First—Are you in favor of or opposed to the enactment of a Prohibitory I lquor law?

Second—Are you in favor of or opposed to the enactment of a Prohibitory I lquor law?

Second—Are you in favor of or opposed to the enactment of a Prohibitory I lquor law of a law which would require more than ten dollars for a license to sell spirituous or other liquors?

Fourth—H elected, would you use your influence in favor of or opposed to the enactment of a law which would require more than ten dollars for a license to sell spirituous or other liquors?

Fourth—H elected, would you use your influence in favor of or opposed to the enactment of the laws alluded to in the foregoing interrogateries?

I answer with pleasure as follows:—

First—I am opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor law lately passed by the Legislature of this State, as both impolitic and unconstitutional, and I am opposed to the enactment of any prohibitory law, as impolitic if not unconstitutional. I am opposed to this kind or class of legislative enactments as "repugnant to the freedom and ilberty of freemen," and as inconsistent with the theory and operation of our political institutions.

My views on this subject are not of very recent origin. In a speech which I made in the House of Representatives on the "Homesteed bill," in April, 1852, after stating my objections to the conditions in restraint of allenation, &c., upon which that bill proposed to give the land to the reculer, I said as follows:—

I object, Mr. Chairman, it all attempts by legislation it control the edition in the management or regulation of his moral conduct, unless

own allets.

Second. I am opposed to the enactment of any oppros-sive liquor law; but as all constitutional laws are neces-sarily coercive, I cannot say that I am opposed to any

to lead to the control of the contro

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TURSDAY, Oct. 16-6 P. M. At the opening this morning there was an active de-At the opening this morning there was an active demand for stocks, and prices generally show an improvement. At the first board Virginia 6's advanced ½ percent; Missouri 6's, 1; Illinois Central bonds, ½; Michigan Central Rallroad, ½; Illinois Central Rallroad, ½; Galena and Chicago, 1; Chicago and Rock Island, ½. State stocks sold largely, at better prices. There appears to be a demand for this class of securities, for banking purposes. Illinois Central bonds were quite active, and advanced from opening prices. Cumberland remains firm. Reading Railroad was offered to day more freely than we have noticed for some time. All the Western railroad stocks were steady at the close, at our quotations. Galena and Chicago is the favorite for permanent investment. Any improvement in market value fails to bring out more than a few shares of stock.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:—

entirely at the South.

The Chicago Democrat of the 13th inst. says:—

Recent geological explorations in the southern counties of Illinois confirm the fact that the coal deposits there are most abundant and rich. Some of the coal is of the finest cannel variety. This is particularly the case in the strata in Williamson and Jackson counties, lying near to the Central Ratirosal. In Williamson the strata are very numerous, and, taken together, constitute a total thickness of seventy-five leet of solid coal, the largest seam being mine feet thick. In Jackson there are seams of nearly equal thickness. These deposits are now being worked to a considerable extent, Cairo affording an exceilent market for all that is raised down there.

The gross carnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the first week in October this year, were \$63,883.72, against \$49,478.69 for the same time last year, showing an increase of \$13,905.03.

At the meeting of stockholders of the Nicaragua Transit Company, referred to yesterday, the Secretary made a brief report of the company's finances, from which it appears that the total indebtedness up to to the 6th inst., (a part of which is for current expenses) is \$259,854, and the inventory of property belonging to the company, exclusive of the franchise, is \$2,740,684, including cash assets of over \$300,000. The inventory includes the following steamers, all of which are constantly engaged in the transportation of passengers, specie and goods, viz:—On the Atlantic coast—the Northern Hight, Star of the West, Daniel Webster, and Prometheus. On the Pacific coast—the Brother Jonathan, Cortes, Pacific, and Uncle Sam. Iake steamers—La Virgen, San Carlos, Director, and Central America. River steamers—Sir Henry Rulwer, J. L. White, H. L. Bouth, E. L. Hunt, C. Morgan, J. Ogden, J. N. Scott, Col. Wheeler, J. M. Clayton, and Granada. In addition to the above, the company owns a number of lighters, scows, &c., estimated to be wort at least \$20,000.

st nine months	of the pre	ment and p	ast three	years:-
GALESA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
nuary	\$16,264	\$32,672	\$64,482	\$96,367
bruary	19,713	25,700	70,536	73,887
arch	21.761	28,227	75,065	125,731
pril	19.041	36,632	75,787	175,55
y	31,728	45.188	119,165	203,730
Be	43,226	49,014	120,880	225,930
ly	34,955	44,874	93,641	182 131
gunt	40,159	48,963	106,955	205,881
ntember	56,032	88,254	150,000	259,646

ogden, J. N. Scott, Col. Wheeler, J. M. Clayton, and Granada. In addition to the above, the company owns a number of lighters, seows, &c., estimated to be wort at least 20,000.

The annexed statement exhibits the gross earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company in each of the first nine months of the present and past three years:—

GAIENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

1862. 1883. 1854. 1855.

January. \$16,244 \$22,672 \$66,482 \$905,267 February. 19,713 28,207 76,005 125,734 National Properties of 200 pigs Galena was quifet.

Fabruary. 19,713 28,207 76,005 125,734 National Properties of 200 pigs Galena were made at 7c. Cash, and IT tons English at 6½c.

Legical Pastr.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

Naval Fronze.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

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1822 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

Naval Fronze.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

Naval Fronze.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

1825 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

Naval Fronze.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

1826 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

Naval Fronze.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

1826 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

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Naval Fronze.—About 200 bbls. spirits were sold at 45c.

1826 bbls. spirits were sold

Probable surplus, November 1, 1855...... \$884,725
The earnings of the second half of the year will doubtess exceed the first half by a considerable sum. Calling
it, however, the same, we have the following result:—

It will be seen that we estimated the September receipts at \$240,000. The official returns show the actual receipts to have been \$259,646. We have no doubt the October earnings will be full as far in advance of our estimate. The capital stock of this company is only four

87,437 12 \$68,088 89 \$75,526 01 The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad took place at Chicago St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad look place at Chicago on the 2d inst., when the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: —William B. Ogden, Nelson K. Wheeler, John B. Chapin, and Henry Smith, of Chicago; Joel B. Johnson, Woodstock; Wm. Jarvis, Middletown, Ct.; Joseph A. Wood and John J. R. Pease, of Janesville, Wis.; Paniel Jones, Watertown; Mason C. Darling and A. G. Butler, of Fond du Lac; Charles Butler and William C. Langley, of New York; Jame H. Hickok and John Bradley, of Burlington, Vt. Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., of Chicago, has been elected President, and J. W. Currier, of New York, Secretary. The carmings of the first division of York, Secretary. The carnings of the first division of the road from Chicago to Woodstock (now in operation) for September, were \$11,084.

500 do...\$50 81½ 200 do....53 5000 do...\$60 81 100 do....53 50 shs Canton Co.s60 25½ 100 Reading RR...500 175 Nte Tran Co.... 18½ 650 do....50 200 do....\$60 18½ 5 Mich S & N Ia RR 200 Cum Coal Co...33 27 5 Gal & Chie RR... 200 do....\$60 273 200 Harlem RR...

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16-6 P. M.

ASHEE.—Small sales continued to be made at old

CITY TRADE REPORT.

ASHER.—Small sales continued to be made at old prices.

Braderoffes.—Flour—Common grades of State brands were heavy, and fell off about 12% cents, while the higher grades were without change of moment. The transactions embraced about 12,000 a 13,000, bbls. including some lots for export, with sales of common State and extra do., at 88 50 a 88 75; Western mixed, fancy and extra, at 28 57% a 85 75. Southern was in his demand, with sales of about 1,500 to 2,000 bbls., at prices, for all grades, ranging from 38 75 a \$10 50. Canadian—ales of 300 a 400 barrels, at \$8 50 a \$7 75 for fine and superfine. Corn meal was quict, at \$4 75. Wheat—The market displayed increased activity, and the aggregate sales reached, on the spot and to arrive, about 50,000 a 40,000 bushel, canadian white, at \$2 12 a \$2 25; 8,000 a 10,000 bushels Western red, at \$1 00 a \$1 92. Red Southern sold at \$1 00 a \$1 98. Prime was scarce, and was worth \$1. Fair white Southern was at \$2 07 a \$2 12%. Prime and handsome lots were scarce, and would bring higher figures. Corn.—The sales were moderate, and the market was easier. The sales were moderate, and the market was easier. The sales were moderate, and the market was easier. The sales were moderate, and the market was easier. The sales were moderate, and the market was easier. For sales were moderate, and the market was easier. The sales were moderate, and the market was easier of the sales were moderate, and the market was easier. The sales were moderate, and the market as \$2 00 a \$1 92. Rye.—Prime Northern was scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Ordinary to fair Southern was plenty and lower, with sales of about 12,000 bushels, at \$1 25 a \$1 30. Oats were scarcer and firmer. The sales ranged from 46c. a 10c. for State and Chicago.

Coffice, a bout 11c.

COTTON.—The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, without change in prices, the market closing steady.

Findam.—Rates were more active to English ports, and ending the sales continued firm for shipping at 70c. and 5 tons beas